

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME VI.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., July 8, 1841.

NO. 23.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER

BY W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square (12 lines, or less.) for the first insertion, and 42½ cts. for each continuation. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing by subscription, at Edgefield, C. H. A Semi-Monthly Agricultural Paper, entitled "The Plough Boy."

In presenting to the public a Prospectus of an Agricultural Paper, the subscriber is well aware of the many objections which will be started against it; such as often frigate the most sanguine, and generally terminate the existence of such periodicals, before their intrinsic value is fully made to appear. Knowing all the inconveniences which must necessarily arise, in bringing out a work of this nature; but, having received assurances from a number of gentlemen, well skilled in the Science of Agriculture, of their assistance in his undertaking; he hopes to be enabled to nurse it through its infancy, and by the aid of our enlightened Agriculturists, he has but little fear that it will eventually reach maturity.

That such a work is wanted, in this section of our country, none will deny. No Agricultural paper is at present published in this State, and those published at a distance, are difficult of access, to most of our Planters and Farmers, on account of the heavy charge of postage, and uncertainty of the mails.

The Plough Boy will be entirely devoted to Agriculture, and all exertions will be made to give the best selections from other papers, and to obtain Original Communications from our oldest Planters and Farmers, on that subject. No pains will be spared to make it a complete Text Book for Southern Agriculturists.

W. F. DURISOE.

TERMS.

The Plough Boy will be published Semi-Monthly, and each number will contain sixteen pages, royal octavo; making a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, yearly, exclusive of an Alphabetical Index, at the end of each volume.

The first number will be issued on the first Saturday in July, and mailed regularly to subscribers.

The price of subscription will be \$1.50 per annum, four copies for \$5, and ten copies for \$10; payable in all cases, in advance.

The last page of The Plough Boy will be reserved for the insertion of any Advertisements which may be sent, relative to Agriculture, but none others.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the work; and all persons wishing to subscribe, will please forward their names and Post Office by the 25th of June.

All letters addressed to the publisher must be post paid.

May 6 1841

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PLEASANT BITTERS.

The perfectly safe, unerring, and successful treatment of almost every species of disease by the use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PLEASANT BITTERS, is no longer a matter of doubt, as a reference to the experience of many thousands of patients will satisfactorily prove. During the present month alone, nearly one hundred cases have come to the knowledge of Mr. Moffat, where the patient has, to all appearance, effected a permanent cure by the exclusive and judicious use of the Life Medicines—some eight or ten of these had been considered beyond all hope by their medical attendants. Such happy results are a source of great pleasure to Mr. M., and inspire him with new confidence to recommend the use of his medicines to his fellow citizens.

The LIFE MEDICINES are a purely VEGETABLE preparation. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and at the same time thorough—acting rapidly upon the secretions of the system—carrying off all acrimonious humors, and assimilating with and purifying the blood. For this reason, in aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, the Life Medicines will give relief in a shorter space of time than any other prescription. In Fever and Ague, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Pains of every description, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Distension in the Head, Pains in the Chest, Flatulency, impaired appetite, and in every disease arising from an impurity of the blood, or a disordered state of the stomach, the use of these Medicines has always proved to be beyond doubt greatly superior to any other mode of treatment.

All that Mr. Moffat asks of his patients is to be particular in taking them strictly according to the directions. It is not to be a newspaper measure, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial. Is the reader an invalid, and does he wish to know whether the Life Medicines will suit his own case? If so, let him call or send to Mr. Moffat's office in this place, and procure a copy of the Medical Manual, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health, published gratuitously. He will there find enumerated very many extraordinary cases of cure; and perhaps some exactly similar to his own. Moffat's Medical Office is New York, 375 Broadway.

For sale by C. A. DOWD, No. 17 March 18.



Poetic Necessity.

From the London Literary Gazette, UNRECORDED GRAVES.

The tombs of princess, they are found Amidst cathedral halls.

With gold and marble glittering round

The high and trophied walls;

And crown, and sceptre, mingled fair,

Proclaiming loudly who lies there.

They of the red right hand, whose fame

Had filled the wondering world,

They too, sepulchral honours claim,

And sleep with banners furled—

A glorious and triumphant band,

Among the great ones of the land.

But where are they, the nameless dead,

Who since the birth of time,

Their life blood generously have shed

In Freedom's cause sublime!

Ay, where are they?—no trophy waves

Above their unrecorded graves.

And where your martyrs, radiant truth!

Who on the flaming pyre,

In hoary age and blooming youth,

Have stood baptiz'd with fire!

Their death songs have gone up to heaven—

Where are their sacred ashes driven?

Ask we the winds!—the rushing blast

Hath borne them far and wide;

Some in the forest's depths are cast,

Some on the green hill side,

Oh! if meet fruits might crown such seed,

They were a harvest rich indeed!

Your tombs, ye wanderers, who repose

North Africa's burning sky,

Rejoicing 'e'en in life's dear close

For science' sake to die;

Say—who to grace your exil'd dust,

Had reared a funeral urn or bust?

Ye sleep amidst the desert's calm—

Even where you gasping fell,

Beneath the balmy air,

Or nigh the brackish well;

And but the camel's echoing tread

Furrows the light sand o'er your bed.

I gazed upon a field of death

Where kingdoms had been won;

What saw I? The green sod beneath—

Above, the golden sun;

Whilst one proud chieftain bore away

The laurels of that blood-red day.

Rear, rear the cenotaphs!—but no—

'Twere better thus to rest,

Like gems whose hidden glories glow

Deep, deep in Nature's breast;

Than meet the cold and withering sneer

Of envy, asking—"Whodies here!"

Agricultural.

From the Plough Boy, SMUT IN WHEAT.

Mr. Editor:—Sir—I do not intend in this communication to gratify the reader in a learned and elaborate essay, upon the subject under consideration, but simply to impress upon the minds of the Agricultural public, the importance of subscribing to the different theories that present themselves in this age of experiment and improvement. Much has been said and written upon the subject of smut, not only by the practical and experienced farmer, but by those who have had the advantage of a more liberal education; yet, notwithstanding all their experience and intelligence, I am at a loss to account, satisfactorily, how the smut is produced, and what is the preventative. Most Farmers have however subscribed to the doctrine, that smut originates from impure seed, and that a strong solution of blue stone, copperas and salt, will prevent the smut; this I believe to be the experience of almost every Farmer in the country; but yet, there are a few who have but little faith in the above recipe, and have been convinced in my opinion, from an experiment of one of my neighbors, who, by the way, is a close observer, and an excellent Farmer. A suitable field was selected, of about the same quality of soil, the land was prepared in usual in the neighborhood, and the wheat sowed; but previous to sowing the wheat, about one half of it was soaked in a strong solution of blue stone, copperas, and salt, for twenty four hours, the other half was not soaked at all; the wheat came up, looked fine and healthy, and continued to grow luxuriantly throughout the season; at length however, the smut manifested its appearance, much to the astonishment and disappointment of my friend. Without the least exaggeration, we believe, the wheat that was soaked in the solution produced about one half smut; yes, the real smut, when in the other, that was not soaked, comparatively speaking, there was none. This, Mr. Editor, is a matter of fact. Some Farmers say, that impure seed will produce it, or rather is the cause of the smut; this last doctrine I am at a loss to subscribe to, for I recollect an experiment, made by a friend of mine, some several years ago; he had almost lost his seed wheat, (the little white) but for a few bushels left in a hogstead in the barn, through the whole summer, exposed to the weevil and ever thing of the sort; at length the wheat was sown, the worst weevil eaten I ever had seen; whether it was soaked in the blue stone or not, I am unable to say; it came up and done finely; produced as fine wheat as ever grew in any country, entirely free from smut or any thing else. I should like, Mr. Editor, for some of the large wheat growers to tell us how to raise this valuable staple in a pure and unmanufactured state.

My own opinion about the smut, is, that it is a disease peculiar to some kinds of wheat, and whether soaked in blue stone or not, will make its appearance, some time or another. If we wish to raise wheat successfully, we must procure the best seed we can, that variety that is free from smut, and all other impurities, and perhaps none would succeed so well as our native wheat. I am among those, who believe an all wise Providence has provided every section of country with the kind of plants, most congenial to the climate, and it only remains for us to select and cultivate properly, to obtain the different kinds of seed that would be best for us; and here I might observe, the greatest variety of vegetation I have seen in any section of country through which I have travelled, is a portion leading from Cambridge to the Island Ford on Saluda river, down Wilsons and Ninety-six Creeks; through that region of country we have seen the native wheat, rye, oats and blue grass. I firmly believe the blue grass will grow, if properly managed, as luxuriantly among us, as it does in Kentucky. A YOUNG PASTOR.

From the New Genevee Farmer, CURRY FOR MURKIN.

Messrs. Editors.—I have seen several inquiries respecting the murkin in cattle, and being in possession of a recipe which in nine cases out of ten, has proved successful in curing the same, I herewith send to you, in hopes that if you give it publicity, it may be of some benefit to those who are yearly losing many of their cattle.

Recipe.—Give 1½ oz. pearlash, dissolved in 2 qts. of iron-water, (from blacksmith's trough.) If not better in 5 hours, give ½ an oz. more in 1 qt. water. The water should be warm. Give no drink but warm water, for two days. Give warm mash to eat.

The person from whom I got the recipe has cured a great many cattle in this vicinity, at one dollar per head, and asked \$10 for the recipe. I take this mode of making it as public as possible.

Yours truly, THOMAS FORSYTH, Chatham, Canada, April 10, 1841.

THEORY OF MANURES.

From the earliest speculations on the nature of manures, down to a very recent period, manures have been divided into two classes, nutritive and stimulative, or such as furnish the direct food of plants, and such as act as stimulants or excite plants to take up and assimilate such kinds of food as is presented to them. In the first class has been placed all decayed vegetable matter, farm yard manures, animal excrements, rich soil, and such other matters as having been derived from plants were supposed to be rich in vegetable matter. In the second class it has been the custom to place gypsum, lime, such sals as are found to produce a favorable effect on vegetation, and the phosphates of lime in bones, and the nitrates existing in saltpetre, soda, &c.—Recent discoveries, however, serve to render it probable, that the whole system so constructed of the action of manures must undergo some essential modifications, if not a total reconstruction. It is now maintained with great plausibility, "that dung itself acts not by any power which it possesses, as having formerly been a part of living bodies, animal or vegetable, but as uniting those chemical elements, some of mineral, which constitute the food of plants; and that a compound of these elements, artificially brought together, would act precisely in the same manner as dung."

Thus the potash contained in a soil, or applied to it in the form of ashes, converts the silica into a silicate of potash, and in the form of a solution of that substance, acts most decidedly in promoting the growth of all the grasses, corn, wheat, and indeed all plants that contain silica in their stems or in their grain. To make grain perfect, however, other substance than those required to create straw are necessary. It is found by experience, that a great growth of straw may be produced in wheat, while the grain will be very imperfect and inferior. Farm yard dung will make as much straw as the farmer pleases, but there must be all the elements required to perfect the berry, or straw will be all that he will gain. Ammonia has been found to be one of the most efficient of fertilizers; and as this substance is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, and as the gluten of wheat is mainly nitrogen, it was reasonably inferred that ammonia, or such agents would furnish it to plants, would aid a wheat crop materially. Here gypsum, burnt clay, and other things that absorb ammonia from the atmosphere rapidly, are found to produce a good effect, giving a more perfect grain than could have been expected without the use of such articles. Such disorders of ammonia are indeed useful in other respects, than the perfection of a single crop of grain, as by the cultivation of clover and other green crops to be fed off on the ground, or left to decay there, humus, or in other words a supply of carbonic acid, so indispensable to the formation of the carbon of plants, or their woody fibre, is thus provided. It is thus by simplifying the elements of nutrition, and showing the manner in which this important function of plants is performed, that science is conferring the greatest practical benefits upon agriculture.

See remarks by the President of the English Agricultural Society.

LEACHED ASHES AS A MANURE.—Leached or drawn ashes possess a highly beneficial effect, particularly when applied to lands deficient in calcareous matters, as lime or marl. They serve to improve the permanent texture of such soils. The ashes from the soap boilers of London yield 90 parts in 100 of calcareous matter. They serve to free light lands of sorrel, and in

swampy lands they effectually destroyed rushes and other aquatic weeds. They are extensively used on the light sands upon the Atlantic coast, and are bought up at a shilling a bushel, in the towns and cities upon our navigable waters, and transported thither. There are immense quantities of these ashes in the interior, on the sites of old asheries, which may be employed to great advantage to agriculture, whenever the agriculturists of frontier districts find time and disposition to arrest the deterioration of their lands. The small quantity of alkaline salt and pyssum which they contain, also, render them much superior to common calcareous matter as a top dressing for every kind of grass. Soap boilers' ashes, according to the "Complete Gardener," are also excellent on a peat moss, in strong cold soils, when applied in the quantity of two or three cart loads an acre. In Lancashire, they have been found good and durable on dry pastures, and have also been successfully used in other parts, and in various proportions. They are generally considered better for pasture than arable, and crops of clover hay have been more than doubled by them. The effect of this manure is, that it always destroys bugs and vermin of every kind. Evidence of these latter facts may be found in communications to the British Board of Agriculture, vol. vi. part ii.—Cultivator.

From the Farmers Advocate, CUT WOUNDS, CRICKET.

A discovery took place a few days ago, that was entirely new to us. One of our citizens observed that much of his corn was cut off immediately above the ground; and in many instances the blades drawn into small holes made in the ground near by. The appearance of the mischief was so like that of the cutworm, that hostilities were immediately commenced for the purpose of destroying as many of those vile intruders as possible; by pursuing them into their retreats—dragging them out by violence, and executing them in a most cruel manner, without benefit of clergy, or even granting them a hearing in their own defence! But how great was the astonishment, when instead of the disgusting and savage cutworm, was found the unsuspected Cricket, that like many other animals with more sagacity, who often annoy the community, had been committing depredations on the credit of others. The insect is not the ordinary black or brown cricket often seen in our fields; or at least if it is, it has been being smaller in size, and ash-colored.

From the Charleston Mercury.

At a meeting of the Beaufort Agricultural Society, held this 19th day of June 1841, the address of the President of the State Agricultural Society to the presiding officers of all the Agricultural Societies of the States, was read by Albert Rhett, Esq. It was Resolved, That this Society have heard read with great interest, the address of the President of the State Agricultural Society, and highly appreciate the importance of its suggestions and recommendations. On motion of A. Rhett, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to whom the address of the President of the State Agricultural Society shall be referred, with instructions to report suitable measures for the action of the Society thereon, at its next regular meeting. It was further Resolved, That this Society do give notice through the Charleston Mercury, that at the next meeting of the Legislature of this State, they shall apply for incorporation.

JOHN G. BARNWELL, Secretary B. A. Society.

Miscellaneous.

From the Tallahassee Floridian, GROSS OUTRAGE ON LAW AND JUSTICE.

We have to detail one of the grossest outrages on law and justice, under color of legal proceedings, that we are convinced ever took place in the United States. Our readers are acquainted with the fact that some weeks since, Willis Alston was committed to the jail of the County by Judge Allen of the Superior Court, on a charge of murdering Gen. Leigh Read in the streets of Tallahassee. It was taken for granted that he would there remain, until he had his regular trial. It was rumored about last week, that he was going to apply to the two Justices of Peace to admit him to bail. It was however, scarcely thought possible that any two justices of the peace would bail a person committed by a Judge of the Superior Court. And so in fact it was, yet he was admitted to bail, under color of law, in the following manner. An application to bail was first made to the Judge of the County Court. He refused and resigned his office. Recourse was then had to the Justices of the Peace, but it seems there could not be got two Justices who would act in the matter. Recourse was then had to two persons who had done business as Justices of the Peace, but were no longer in office, and to one Justice who really held a commission. These three persons met in the office of one of the counsel of Alston, and on a separate statement made by his counsel, they admitted him to bail, the Justice of the Peace who really held a commission dissenting from the decision of the others!—He was overruled however, by the two pretended Justices. All this was transacted in the face of the Judge of the Superior Court here in the city, and by whom Alston had been committed—and

done in the absence of the District Attorney, and with the self-constituted court without hearing a word on the part of any counsel for the Territory, in opposition to the motion to bail.

Enquiry was made as to the appointment and commission of Lee, one of the Justices. Lee said that he had never been qualified as a Justice, nor had he acted as such, nor had he heretofore intended so to do. That he did not know whether he had been appointed at the last session of the Council or not; that he had been told that he had been appointed at the last session of the Council, and it was said that his commission was supposed to be in the Clerk's office. Lee therefore, took the oath, and proceeded to act as Justice.

We have been told on undoubted authority, that one of these Justices had said some time ago, that he was not a Justice of the Peace, that his commission had expired and that he had not been re-appointed. Both of these knew that they had not received any new commission, that there was none in the Clerk's office for them, or in the Executive office, and neither of them, had qualified according to the requisitions of law, until it was done for this special case when Lee qualified as before stated.—Brown the other Justice never qualified at all.

The conduct of the counsel in this case (Messrs. D. S. Walker, and Thompson & Hagner) deserve the severest censure from the Court to which they belong. It is due to the community that it should be brought before the court for its solemn action.

Comment on this whole proceeding is unnecessary. The facts speak for themselves.

His honor, Judge Allen on satisfactory proof being made to him of the facts in the case issued a warrant for the re-apprehension of the prisoner bailed. The warrant states, that Brown and Lee "were not Justices, and had no authority to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus, or any other legal process." And that their acts were "gratuitous, wholly unauthorized and illegal, and that the same are null and void."

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury, WASHINGTON, June 23.

Mr. Morehead, moved for its re-commitment, with instructions to strike out the provision prohibiting the use of the notes of suspended banks. This had been incorporated into the bill yesterday by nearly a unanimous vote of the Senate—36 to 6; but a night's reflection wrought a material change, and after a long discussion the bill was re-committed by a vote of 25 to 24.—It was urged in favor of this course that it was impossible for the banks to do any business, if excluded from the use of the paper of the suspended banks in the neighboring States. They intimated that while the banks here were compelled to pay specie for their own notes, as required by the new charter, they could not issue them without their instant return for specie; and if deprived of the use of paper of the suspended banks, they could do nothing.

In opposition to it, it was said that to incorporate six banks to commence the work of discounting to the utmost extent that their capitals would allow, on the suspended paper which other banks would furnish, without stint, would be to flood the District with fraudulent currency, which it was pretended to be the great object of chartering these banks to banish.—An instance was given of an institution in St. Louis, exercising the privilege of issuing and circulating depreciated paper, and kept it current until the mechanics and laborers were paid off in it on Saturday night. On Monday morning, the institution refused to redeem the notes, and they fell at once to a discount of 50 per cent.—The burthen of all the abuses was lodged on the shoulders of the laboring classes, in whose hands, for the most part, all the perishable portion of the bank's spawndied. The forgers—the depreciation—the defaced, worn out, last trash, made their exits thro' the poor, ignorant, and helpless, who, having this fiction of money imposed upon them by the cunning, were incapable of enforcing their rights against the powerful corporate oppressors.

A reason was also given for the reversal of their course by the Whig Senators, and that was their aversion to do any thing which would aid the resumption of specie payments, until the charter of a United States Bank, when the return to specie payments could be attributed to that event. The bill to incorporate a United States Bank was then taken up, but on account of the lateness of the hour, it was postponed until to-morrow, and the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House an animated debate arose on a memorial in relation to the tariff.

Mr. Adams thought that the friends of a protective tariff should have an understanding at this session on that subject. He considered it a question between free and slave labor. He wanted gentlemen to show their hands, and show who were in favor and who against the tariff. He alluded to English interference in this case, and to the obnoxious corn laws. He opposed the reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. He thought there was too much compromise in that Committee—that there were wolves there. The battle

was to be fought between the friends of a Protective Tariff, and the adherents of the Compromise Act.

Mr. Pickens replied to Mr. Adams in an animated and eloquent speech. He could have no objection to the printing of the memorial, if that were the only question. But as the gentleman from Massachusetts chose to make the printing a test question, and said it was a question between the compromise act and a tariff of protection—calling public attention to it and expressing a desire to come to an issue upon it—he (Mr. P.) could not consent to print the memorial. The gentleman had called upon the friends of a protective tariff, and asked them to combine and come together with a united action because those opposed to them were acting upon principle.—He has said it would be committing a bill if sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, like sending a lamb to a wolf. He (Mr. P.) repelled the insinuation if intended to apply to him or his friends. When he says there is too much compromise on that Committee for him, who does the gentleman allude to? He cannot say he (Mr. P.) was for compromising. No; he would find in him no compromise. His course was open and without compromise upon great principles.

Mr. Pickens was followed by Mr. King of Georgia who also warmly opposed the views of Mr. Adams. The debate took a wide range and the policy of settling the tariff at the present session was discussed by Mr. Adams, Mr. Forrester, and Mr. Irwin, who accused the south of a desire to stave off the question.

Mr. Rhett replied to the latter gentleman with much force. He said that none of those with whom Mr. R. had any political association, remote or immediate, (and he believed he was generally considered as one of the most extreme on this subject) had even endeavored to avoid the question. On the contrary, he had contended at the last session, that the question ought to come up then. The compromise act would terminate next May, and it was fit the merchants of our country should know at least one year beforehand what was to be done in regard to our system of duties, in order that they might regulate their business, and not be surprised into losses by our legislation. For this reason, he had been of opinion that the subject ought to have been taken up at the last Session of Congress.—But it had been impossible to get it up; neither party would touch it; neither wished to position to parties for the compromise on this great question. The Presidential election was then impending and this operated to postpone the subject for the time. But no such obstacle existed now. There was no agitating Presidential election to stave off the consideration of the subject at this time. Why not take it up? But Mr. R. was told that the tariff question could not be touched at this called session, because other important questions intervened, and the attention of Congress was to be fixed exclusively to them—such questions as the President had recommended in his Message. But President Tyler did not convene Congress. We were called together by the Proclamation of President Harrison, and his Proclamation proposed to us to consider generally "grave and weighty matters" affecting the people of the Union. Was not the final adjustment of the Tariff, on great principles a "grave and weighty matter" for consideration? And even President Tyler, in his Message, speaks of a deficiency of revenue to be supplied by an increase of the tariff. Why, then, should not the whole tariff be revised and settled instead of tinkering it for six months, and then going at it again? Why not show hands, and play non-committal no longer? Mr. R. was ready to go with the gentleman from Pennsylvania now—to-morrow—every day until the subject should be taken up and settled. But the gentleman had said that the struggle in England with respect to the corn-laws might produce a great effect on the settlement of the tariff in this country; but that the result of that struggle was doubtful—he did not know how it would end. Mr. R. said he would tell the gentleman how the struggle would end, both in England and in this country. It would end by securing the greatest good of the greatest number; in protecting the interest of the many from the power of the few; in defending the interests of the People against the grasp of the monopolists.—Although abolition will join them here, as it has done in England; in the maintenance of a protective tariff, it would not avail them. This tariff question was a question for the People; it was moving England, at this very moment, to its foundation; the ground swelled up, the many were coming in collision with the privileged few; and in such a contest, if the People are free or justice prevails, the few must go down.—The Ministry of Great Britain had staked their existence on the measure of the corn laws, cheap bread for the poor against monopoly for the rich; and would it not be a shame—a burning shame—if, on this side of the water, in a Government instituted for the People, men should not be found ready to risk their popularity and their all upon the principles involving such a question? The struggle would end, not in ruining the interests of the manufacturers, but in putting them on the same footing with the interests of their fellow-citizens. The rights of the many against the few, would triumph and prevail, but it would not destroy the few, but leave them with the same privileges and advantages all others possess.

The debate having assumed rather a portentous aspect, any thing but favorable,